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WYOMING

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LABOR FORCE TRENDS

TREND SETTERS

WYOMING	Nov. '84	Oct. '84
Labor Force	251,925	254,517
Employment	237,734	241,300
Unemployment	14,191	13,217
Rate (Raw)	5.6	5.2
Rate (S.A.)	5.5	5.8
Mining Hourly Wage	$13.26	$13.04
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	42.9	42.8
USA		
Rate (S.A.)	7.1	7.4
Mining Hourly Wage	$11.54	$11.50
Avg. Weekly Hours, Mining	43.6	43.2
Consumer Price Index		
All Urban 1967 = 100		
U.S. City Avg.	315.3	315.3
Denver (Bimonthly)	349.4	
Year Change (U.S.)	+4.0	+4.2

S.A.-Seasonally Adjusted

In this issue of *Trends* be sure to see these articles:

- Cost of Living, the CPI, and Inflation
- The Covered Employment Annual 1981-1983
- Record Number of Bankruptcies in Wyoming
- Eschew Obfuscation

NATIONAL SCENE

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) reported that unemployment declined and employment rose during the month of November. Civilian unemployment dropped to a seasonally adjusted 7.1 percent, down from the 7.4 percent recorded in October. This translates to nearly 8.2 million unemployed, while 105.9 million people are considered working. According to the BLS, the jobless total has declined by 3.7 million and the rate has dropped 3.5 percentage points since the recessionary peak in November of 1982.

U.S. DECEMBER RATES JUST RECEIVED

The Bureau of Labor Statistics has just determined that the U.S. seasonally adjusted civilian unemployment rate for December of 1984 was 7.2 percent. This is an increase of one tenth of a percent over November's revised rate of 7.1 percent. Despite the fact that employment figures have recently set record highs, there are still approximately eight million people out of work.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, WYOMING AND THE U.S. (S.A.)

WYOMING EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION, Research & Analysis Section

IN WYOMING

It's common knowledge that the fall and winter months in Wyoming means fewer jobs and higher unemployment rates. Between October and November of 1984 the number of unemployed persons in Wyoming increased by nearly 1,000 up to a total of 14,200. The rate itself increased from 5.2 percent in October to 5.6 percent in November. This is still 3,200 fewer unemployed and 1.2 percentage points less than what the state was experiencing in November of 1983. See Table 2. Wyoming's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for November was 5.5 percent, which compares favorably with the U.S rate of 7.1 percent.

The labor force, numbers employed, and numbers unemployed all continue to be less than the levels experienced for the same month a year ago. Because of the severity of Wyoming's 1983 recession, extreme caution has pervaded the state's labor market. Many feel that the state has actually lost population in the last eighteen months. However, due to good weather so far this winter, some construction work has been continuing. The outlook for the spring and summer of 1985 is definitely upbeat as there are many large construction projects scheduled or already begun.

COUNTY HIGHLIGHTS

In November, Teton County had the highest rate of unemployment, at 10.6 percent. See Table 2. Only three other counties had rates over 7 percent. They were Lincoln, Platte, and Fremont counties at 9.0, 7.6, and 7.1 percent respectively. Natrona County continued to have the highest number unemployed with nearly 2,200 jobseekers. Laramie and Fremont counties followed with 1,700 and 1,300 jobless. Albany and Johnson counties had the lowest unemployment rates of 3.6 and 3.7 percent.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

The Current Employment Statistics (CES) program preliminary data for November 1984 was the source for Table 3 and the observations in this section. Transportation and Utilities along with Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate sectors neither gained nor lost employment between the Novembers of 1983 and 1984. Increases included: Manufacturing +600; Construction +2,700; and Trade +900. Decreases more than offset the increases over-the-year and included: Mining −2,500; Services −900; and Government −1,400. Construction employment is expected to stay strong for a couple of years. As the Mining and Service industries begin to recover, demand for employees in Trade, Transportation, Communication, and Public Utilities will increase.

REGIONAL DATA

For the month of October (most recent data available for all states) two of Wyoming's bordering states had lower unemployment rates, three had higher rates, and Idaho was the same, at 5.2 percent. Montana, Utah, and Colorado had higher rates of 6.2, 5.7, and 5.6 percent respectively. Nebraska and South Dakota had lower unemployment rates of 4.2 and 4.0 percent respectively.

ESCHEW OBFUSCATION

Quite often economics, statistics, and related labor market information can be confusing. See if the following paragraphs can help you avoid confusion.

Recent Commerce Department statistics happily report that sales and income figures show an easing up of the rate at which business is easing off. This definitely confirms that there is a slow, but noticeable slowing up of the slowdown. Keep in mind that a slowing up of the slowdown is not as good as an upturn in the down curve. However, it is much better than either a deepening of the down curve or a speedup of the slowdown. This indeed indicates that it is time for an adjustment to the readjustment.

Considering unemployment, we see a definite decrease in the rate of increase, which tells us that there is a letting up of the letdown. Obviously, if the slowdown should speed up, the decrease in the rate of increase of unemployment would then be an increase in the rate of decrease of employment. In other words the deceleration would be accelerated.

However, many indicators suggest a leveling off or as Wall Street calls it - bumping along the bottom. The cycle usually follows with a gentle pickup, then a faster pickup, a slowdown of the pickup, and ultimately a leveling off of the upturn.

Before the slowdown is completed it is usually hard to tell whether a particular pickup is slow, fast, Chevy, or Ford. At any rate, the environment is right for a pickup this season, especially if you are about 25, unmarried, drive a red Corvette, and make big bucks.

The point is, that much of the statistics and economics analyzed by the Research and Analysis Section can be quite complicated. To help eschew obfuscation we encourage anyone that doesn't understand some of our data to feel free to drop us a line or give us call anytime.

THE COVERED EMPLOYMENT ANNUAL 1981-1983

This Research and Analysis report on average employment (by industry) and average weekly wages is a compilation of data gathered over the last three years from employers covered by the Wyoming Employment Security Law. Approximately 85 percent of Wyoming's labor force is now covered by these Unemployment Insurance Laws. The data consists of a Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) analysis of industries by state and each of the 23 counties.

This edition is particularly interesting because it highlights the profound affect the recession had on Wyoming's employment levels. Identification of certain employment trends in various industries is made easy through the use of pertinent tables and graphs. The following are examples of some things that can be identified by the report.

- —For all industries, total covered employment dropped 10.5 percent or 19,800 between 1981 and 1983.
- —Services, Public Administration, Agriculture, and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate employment had slight percentage increases from 1981 to 1983.
- —The average weekly wage for all industries went from $329.92 in 1981 to $340.91 in 1983.
- —The Mining industry lost over 10,000 employees, or 26.1 percent between 1981 and 1983.
- —Contract Construction employment declined by 32.4 percent, or nearly 7,400 persons.

COST OF LIVING, THE CPI, AND INFLATION

Each month the Labor Force Trends reprints some information from the Bureau of Labor Statistics' latest Consumer Price Index (CPI). At one time the CPI for the most part was a tool used only by researchers and economists. However, in today's world nearly everyone is concerned with inflation. As a result the CPI has become one of the most frequently used statistics among the thousands generated by the government. Giving indications of changes in prices over time the CPI is used as an escalator in various contracts, leases, and government entitlement programs. Not only does the CPI give an idea of the nation's economic well-being, it also gives individuals a chance to see if their wages are increasing as fast as overall prices.

It is important to remember that the CPI is not a cost-of-living index. It measures only the changes in prices of a constant market basket of goods and services over time. The base year for the CPI is 1967. In other words the market basket (which stays the same over time) previously mentioned cost $100 in 1967. As of November 1984 that same market basket of goods now costs $315.30 See Consumer Price Index Tables.

Along with the index numbers, the Consumer Price Index Tables include percent change figures. These figures are sometimes called inflation rates. This is the figure to be used when measuring the impact inflation has on a consumer's expenditures. For example, the ALL ITEMS part of the November 1984 index shows a four percent average annual change. This means that, on the average, prices in November of 1984 are four percent higher than those in November 1983. Average is an important word here. The reason is that this percent change may be quite high for short periods and then much lower during another part of the year.

The CPI is derived from 85 primary sampling areas from which prices of about 400 items are determined. Included are prices of food, clothing, transportation, housing, insurance, finance, medical services, recreation and others.

There are two national CPI's available. The CPI-W is for wage and clerical workers and covers the buying habits of 40 percent of the population. The CPI-U is for urban consumers and approximates the buying habits of 80 percent of the population. The CPI-U for the nation is the one most often referred to by the media. There are also indices for 28 metropolitan areas and for various regions of the United States.

Take a look at the following annual average percentage increases for the last few years.

1976 = 5.8	1979 = 11.3	1982 = 6.1
1977 = 6.5	1980 = 13.5	1983 = 3.2
1978 = 7.7	1981 = 10.4	1984 = 4.3 (estimate)

Interesting to note is that inflation was double-digit when the country was expanding (1979-1981) and was severly reduced (3.2 percent) during the recession.

Since Wyoming is not populated enough to get a Bureau of Labor Statistics sponsored CPI, the state's department of administration and Fiscal Control (DAFC) prepares a quarterly cost-of-living index along with annual inflation rates. The inflation rates are for the state and five regions that make up the state. Those reports are available from DAFC's Division of Research and Statistics in Cheyenne.

Questions or comments concerning inflation and the Consumer Price Index can be directed to this Research and Analysis Section in Casper.

RECORD NUMBER OF BANKRUPTCIES IN WYOMING

Bankruptcies in Wyoming are being filed in record numbers. For a one-year period from October 1983 thru September 1984 a total of 815 bankruptcies had been filed in the state.

Many court officials and lawyers feel the reason is tied closely to the slowdown in Wyoming's mining industry. According to Wyoming Employment Security Current Employment Statistics (CES), employment in mining fell from 37,500 to 26,500, a drop of 11,000 during this same period.

The slowdown in the mining industry also has secondary effects on small businesses who depend on the miners for a certain amount of income. When times are tough and business has to operate on a reduced profit margin, some may go bankrupt due to ineffective business practices.

High medical costs are another reason for the increased number of filings. In a recent Casper Star Tribune article, Joyce Harris, clerk of the U.S. Bankruptcy Court in Cheyenne said medical bills are the largest single reason individuals and couples seek protection from the court system by taking bankruptcy. Harris speculated that with the downturn in the state's economy many people have lost their jobs, and with those jobs their medical insurance coverage.

Natrona County had both the greatest number of bankruptcies for a one-year period and the highest bankruptcy rate of any county in the state. See Map and Table. With 211 bankruptcies and a rate of approximately 27 bankruptcies per 10,000 population, Natrona County has had some hard times.

Other counties hit with increasing bankruptcies include: Campbell with 68 bankruptcies and a rate of 20.9. Sublette with 11 bankruptcies and a rate of 20.9, and Big Horn with 24 bankruptcies and a rate of 18.4. Although Laramie County had 116 bankruptcies, its rate was less than the statewide rate of 16.5.

At present, approximately 70 bankruptcies are being filed monthly in the state and that could increase or decrease depending on the state's economy. If employment increases, especially in the mining sector, the number of bankruptcies could stabilize.

For a more detailed look at Wyoming's bankruptcies, see Table and Map on bankruptcies.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - (1967 = 100)

ALL URBAN

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD	HOUSING	RENT	APPAREL	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
November 1984	315.3	304.1	340.9	254.8	205.2	316.1	387.5
Annual % Change	4.0	4.0	4.3	5.6	2.2	3.2	6.2

WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD	HOUSING	RENT	APPAREL	TRANSP.	MEDICAL
November 1984	311.9	303.7	334.4	254.0	204.2	318.3	385.6
Annual % Change	3.5	3.8	3.1	5.5	2.3	3.3	6.3

WYOMING LABOR MARKET INFORMATION DIRECTORY

The Wyoming Employment Security Commission is pleased to include a copy of the just completed *Wyoming Labor Market Information Directory* in this edition of the *Trends*. This handy reference guide lists the publications which are available from the Research & Analysis Section. Additional copies are available if requested.

RECENT RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS PUBLICATIONS

- **1985 Wyoming Annual Planning Report;** a comprehensive analysis of labor market developments for the state and its counties.
- **State and County Summary of Covered Employment Annual Report;** gives average employment and average weekly wages by industry for the state and its counties for 1981, 1982, and 1983.
- **Third Quarter 1984 Report of Applicants and Job Openings;** comes from information supplied by Wyoming's 16 Job Service Centers entailing an analysis of job openings and applicants and characteristics of both.
- **Occupational Employment Statistics, Manufacturing and Hospitals in Wyoming: 1983;** based on a sample of these industries, this report identifies the staffing patterns and occupations comprising these industries.
- **The Statistical Review of Wyoming;** not published since the mid-1970's. This 150 page report compiles all the significant data generated by the Wyoming Employment Security Commission from 1939 to 1984.

WYOMING COUNTIES RANKED BY NUMBER OF BANKRUPTCIES ALSO MONTHLY BANKRUPTCY AVERAGE AND BANKRUPTCY RATE

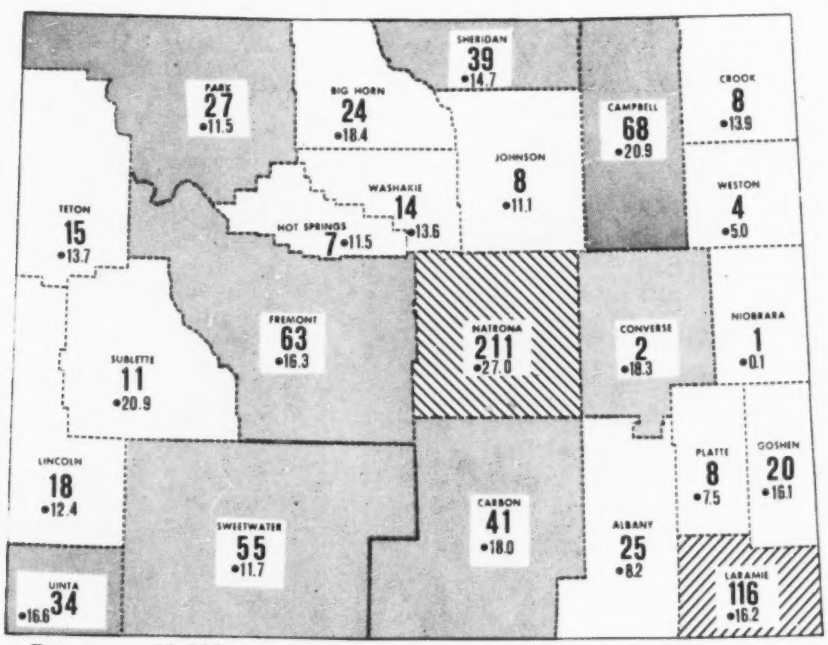
OCTOBER 1983 THRU SEPTEMBER 1984

	Total for Year	Percent of Total	Monthly Average	Rate** Per/10,000 Population
Statewide	845	100.0	70	16.5
Natrona	211	24.9	18	27.0
Laramie	116	13.7	10	16.2
Campbell	68	8.0	6	20.9
Fremont	63	7.5	5	16.3
Sweetwater	55	6.5	5	11.7
Carbon	41	4.9	3	18.0
Sheridan	39	4.6	3	14.7
Uinta	34	4.0	3	16.6
Converse	28	3.3	2	18.3
Park	27	3.2	2	11.5
Albany	25	3.0	2	8.2
Big Horn	24	2.8	2	18.4
Goshen	20	2.4	2	16.1
Lincoln	18	2.1	2	12.4
Teton	15	1.8	1	13.7
Washakie	14	1.7	1	13.6
Sublette	11	1.3	1	20.9
Crook	8	1.0	*	13.9
Johnson	8	1.0	*	11.1
Platte	8	1.0	*	7.5
Hot Springs	7	0.8	*	11.5
Weston	4	0.4	*	5.0
Niobrara	1	0.1	*	3.1

* Less than one per month average.
** Based on 1983 County Census Estimates from the 1980 Census.

NUMBER OF BANKRUPTCIES AND BANKRUPTCY RATE BY COUNTY

October 1983 thru September 1984



• Rate is per 10,000 population.

More than 100 bankruptcies

More than 25, but less than 100

25 or less bankruptcies

Source: U.S. Bankruptcy Court, Cheyenne
Prepared By: Research & Analysis Section, WESC

Table 1

WYOMING ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ITEM	NOV 1984 [1]	OCT 1984 [1]	NOV 1983 [2]	Percent change From A Month Ago	Percent change From A Year Ago
WYOMING EMPLOYMENT DATA					
Total Civilian Labor Force	251,925	254,517	256,314	- 1.0	- 1.7
Unemployment	14,191	13,217	17,434	7.4	- 18.6
Employed Labor Force	237,734	241,300	238,880	- 1.5	- 0.5
a. Covered Employment (Under Wyo. UI Law)[3]	189,100	191,000	190,854	- 1.0	- 0.9
b. Agriculture[3]	11,331	13,175	11,539	- 14.0	- 1.8
Total Unemployment Rate (Wyo.) Seas. Adj.*	5.6% 5.5%*	5.2% 5.8%*	6.8% 6.6%*	XXX	XXX
Total Unemployment Rate (U.S.) Seas. Adj.*	6.9% 7.2%*	7.0% 7.4%*	8.1% 8.4%*	XXX	XXX
Insured Unemployment Rate (Wyo.)[4]	1.8%	1.4%	3.0%	XXX	XXX
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 568.85	$ 558.11	$ 500.29	1.9	13.7
Average Weekly Hours	42.9	42.8	39.8	0.2	7.8
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 13.26	$ 13.04	$ 12.57	1.7	5.5
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
Claims Filed in Local Offices	16,898	14,085	25,103	20.0	- 32.7
a. initial	3,104	2,468	3,967	25.8	- 21.8
Weeks Compensated	11,120	10,460	22,435	6.3	- 50.4
Total Amount Benefits Paid	$ 1,588,035	$ 1,472,168	$ 2,881,170	7.8	- 44.9
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$ 142.81	$ 140.74	$ 128.42	1.5	11.2
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE					
New Applications Received During Month	3,929	3,184	3,242	23.3	21.2
Non-Ag. Openings Received	3,228	3,214	1,678	0.4	92.4
Non-Ag. Placements	3,064	3,136	2,170	- 2.3	41.2
UNITED STATES DATA					
HOURS & EARNINGS					
Mining (Production Workers):					
Average Weekly Earnings	$ 503.14	$ 496.80	$ 489.06	1.3	2.9
Average Weekly Hours	43.6	43.2	42.9	0.9	1.6
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 11.54	$ 11.50	$ 11.40	0.3	1.2
PRICE INDEXES					
Consumer Price Index 1967 = 100	315.3	315.3	303.1	0.0	4.0
Producer Prices, All Commodities	310.4	309.4	305.5	0.3	1.6
Retail Prices of Food 1967 = 100	304.1	304.4	292.5	- 0.1	4.0

[1] Preliminary. [2] Final. [3] Not Benchmarked to the Current Population Survey. [4] Rate does not include claimants receiving benefits under extended benefit provisions.

WYOMING
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE & UNEMPLOYMENT

Table 2

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

COUNTY	LABOR FORCE					UNEMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	NOV 1984	OCT 1984	NOV 1983	%CHANGE OCT-NOV	%CHANGE NOV-NOV	NOV 1984	OCT 1984	NOV 1983	NOV 1984	OCT 1984	NOV 1983
Statewide	251,925	254,517	256,314	- 1.0	- 1.7	14,191	13,217	17,434	5.6	5.2	6.8
Albany	14,628	14,649	14,577	- 0.1	0.3	524	422	680	3.6	2.9	4.7
Big Horn	5,154	5,243	5,431	- 1.7	- 5.1	306	258	293	5.9	4.9	5.4
Campbell	17,808	18,216	18,738	- 2.2	- 5.0	931	960	933	5.2	5.3	5.0
Carbon	9,276	9,328	10,141	- 0.6	- 8.5	587	528	862	6.3	5.7	8.5
Converse	6,886	6,860	7,263	0.4	- 5.2	423	361	450	6.1	5.3	6.2
Crook	2,976	2,990	3,023	- 0.5	- 1.6	181	126	149	6.1	4.2	4.9
Fremont	17,867	18,236	19,695	- 2.0	- 9.3	1,260	1,316	2,256	7.1	7.2	11.5
Goshen	6,980	7,074	7,074	- 1.3	- 1.3	327	282	351	4.7	4.0	5.0
Hot Springs	3,028	2,988	3,046	1.3	- 0.6	131	113	130	4.3	3.8	4.3
Johnson	4,098	4,255	4,380	- 3.7	- 6.4	152	148	231	3.7	3.5	5.3
Laramie	35,730	35,342	33,022	1.1	8.2	1,681	1,666	2,183	4.7	4.7	6.6
Lincoln	6,154	6,102	5,956	0.9	3.3	552	366	527	9.0	6.0	8.8
Natrona	39,689	39,717	38,703	- 0.1	2.5	2,153	2,055	2,787	5.4	5.2	7.2
Niobrara	1,693	1,785	1,630	- 5.2	3.9	103	124	60	6.1	6.9	3.7
Park	13,008	13,312	13,267	- 2.3	- 2.0	746	560	625	5.7	4.2	4.7
Platte	3,684	3,781	4,065	- 2.6	- 9.4	279	245	373	7.6	6.5	9.2
Sheridan	13,691	14,129	13,993	- 3.1	- 2.2	936	966	1,015	6.8	6.8	7.3
Sublette	2,285	2,272	2,511	0.6	- 9.0	101	55	107	4.4	2.4	4.3
Sweetwater	19,966	20,539	22,340	- 2.8	- 10.6	1,086	1,196	1,739	5.4	5.8	7.8
Teton	7,239	7,291	7,262	- 0.7	- 0.3	768	415	603	10.6	5.7	8.3
Uinta	11,216	11,442	11,011	- 2.0	1.9	554	663	539	4.9	5.8	4.9
Washakie	5,279	5,372	5,436	- 1.7	- 2.9	217	237	307	4.1	4.4	5.6
Weston	3,592	3,590	3,749	0.1	- 4.2	194	154	234	5.4	4.3	6.2

Table 3

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change on Total Emp.	
	NOV 1984[2]	OCT 1984[3]	NOV 1983	OCT 1984	NOV 1983
	Total	Total	Total	to NOV 1984	to NOV 1984
WYOMING NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT					
Total Non-Farm Wage & Salary Employment	202.4	205.9	203.0	- 1.7	- 0.3
Manufacturing	9.1	9.4	8.5	- 3.2	7.1
Durable Goods	4.1	4.3	3.8	- 4.7	7.9
Nondurable Goods	5.0	5.1	4.6	- 2.0	8.7
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.0	- 7.7
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	193.3	196.5	194.5	- 1.6	- 0.6
Mining	26.3	26.4	28.8	- 0.4	- 8.7
Contract Construction	19.2	21.9	16.5	- 12.3	16.4
Transportation & Public Utilities	16.4	16.2	16.4	1.2	0.0
Railroad Transportation	3.1	3.3	3.4	- 6.1	- 8.8
Transportation except Railroads	6.6	6.2	6.1	6.5	8.2
Comm., Elect., Gas & Sani. Serv.	6.7	6.7	6.9	0.0	- 2.9
Wholesale & Retail Trade	44.7	44.2	43.8	1.1	2.1
Wholesale Trade	8.9	8.6	8.8	3.5	1.1
Retail Trade	35.8	35.6	35.0	0.6	2.3
Food Stores	5.2	5.1	5.0	2.0	4.0
Automotive Dealers & Serv. Stat.	6.3	6.2	5.6	1.6	12.5
Eating & Drinking Places	11.9	12.1	12.4	- 1.7	- 4.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	7.6	7.6	7.6	0.0	0.0
Services	28.9	30.2	29.8	- 4.3	- 3.0
Personal Services	2.0	1.9	1.7	5.3	17.6
Medical & Other Health Services	6.3	6.5	6.4	- 3.1	- 1.6
Government	50.2	50.0	51.6	0.4	- 2.7
Federal Government	6.2	6.7	6.8	- 7.5	- 8.8
State & Local Government	44.0	43.3	44.8	1.6	- 1.8
State Government	13.3	12.9	12.9	3.1	3.1
Local Government	30.7	30.4	31.9	1.0	- 3.8

(See Footnotes at End of Table)

NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN WYOMING [1]

Table 3 (Cont'd) *(Prepared in Cooperation with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics)*

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)			% Change on Total Emp.	
	NOV 1984[2]	OCT 1984[3]	NOV 1983	OCT 1984	NOV 1983
	Total	Total	Total	to NOV 1984	to NOV 1984
CASPER (Natrona County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	35.0	35.5	34.6	- 1.4	1.2
Manufacturing	1.5	1.5	1.3	0.0	15.4
Nondurable Goods	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.0	12.5
Petroleum & Coal Products	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.0	20.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	33.5	34.0	33.3	- 1.5	0.6
Mining	5.2	5.3	4.9	- 1.9	6.1
Oil & Gas Extraction	4.6	4.7	4.4	- 2.1	4.5
Other Mining, Quarrying, etc.	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.0	20.0
Contract Construction	2.5	2.8	2.3	- 10.7	8.7
Transportation & Public Utilities	2.1	2.1	2.4	0.0	- 12.5
Wholesale & Retail Trade	9.8	9.7	9.4	1.0	4.3
Wholesale Trade	3.6	3.5	3.6	2.9	0.0
Retail Trade	6.2	6.2	5.8	0.0	6.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Services	5.6	5.8	5.8	- 3.4	- 3.4
Government	6.6	6.6	6.8	0.0	- 2.9
Federal Government	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0
State & Local Government	6.0	6.0	6.2	0.0	- 3.2
CHEYENNE (Laramie County)					
TOTAL NON-FARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	31.3	31.2	29.7	0.3	5.4
Manufacturing	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Total Non-Manufacturing Employment	30.0	29.8	28.4	0.7	5.6
Contract Construction	2.2	2.2	1.8	0.0	22.2
Transportation & Public Utilities	3.2	3.4	3.7	- 5.9	- 13.5
Wholesale & Retail Trade	7.8	7.5	6.9	4.0	13.0
Wholesale Trade	1.0	0.9	0.8	11.1	25.0
Retail Trade	6.8	6.6	6.1	3.0	11.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.8	1.8	1.7	0.0	5.9
Services & Miscellaneous	5.4	5.4	4.8	0.0	12.5
Government	9.6	9.5	9.5	1.1	1.1
Federal Government	2.4	2.4	2.3	0.0	4.3
State & Local Government	7.2	7.1	7.2	1.4	0.0

[1] Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in non-ag, establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employeds, domestic servants and personnel of the armed forces are excluded. [2] Subject to revision. [3] Revised figures.

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